HAILING THE PIRATES.

They Returned No Answer and Did Not

Court an Attack. The following amusing incident is reported as having occurred in the experiences of the Surveying Expedition to the North Pacific, in 1855. This happened, as will be seen, in the Malay Archipelago. The Hancock, having anchored near an island about which she had been surveying during the day, was left in charge of thirty fathoms of enain and the officer of the watch, while every one else had retired. There had beer much talk about this time in relation to "Malay pirates," how they boarded ships ir their phrase at night, and murdered al

The possibility of such an attack caused us to keep constantly on guard, simply as a measure of prudence. There was no cause for men of even ordinary firmness to fee nervous, however; but we unfortunately had an alarmist abourd, who was always inagining his throat out, a make under his pillow, or something of the sort; and who sever went to bed without locking the door of his state-room and arming himself in the nest formidable manner.

He had gone to bed this night, as usual, with a Sharpe's rifie, double-barreled gua, two revolvers and a bowie-kmfe, and was just getting into a dozo when the quarternaster's hourse voice reached him from the

"Boat ahoy-y-yo!" He grasped his guns, first one and then the other, and finally sat bolt upright, with

a revolver in each hand. "Hey, fellows! what is it?" he asked of several men as they passed his room, pur-posely exclaiming that pirates were approaching.

"A swarm of phrone (Malay boats) are pulling toward us," answered a hurried voice, as its owner passed rapidly to the upper deck; "bring your arms along

In a few minutes all hands were on deck, gazing curiously toward the suspected obects, while the quartermaster was getting hoarser and hoarser with continued hailing. They looked like loats moving stealthdy toward the ship.
"Hall them in Malay, Mr. Squires," said

Commander Rodgers. Squires threw himself back and drew a long breath. "Phrau man-a-a-r!"

unsteady voice of a semi-alarmist. "Phrau man-a-a-r!" Still no answer. "Say 'Phrau man-ar ahou!" Squires," sug-

gested a voice at his clbow. "Get out with your fun!" exclaimed the haiter; "don't you know that man-ar means

. A general laugh here caused him to cough nervously and renew the hail: "Phrau

"Lower a boat, Mr. Bridge," at length ordered the captain, "and send her to see what they are; we may hall here all night." boat was lowered and pulled off toward the piratical phrams. They proved to be small, floating islets of brushwood and densely packed grass drifting with the current; and the discovery was no sooner made than our alarmist was on deck.

"Why, where are your guns!" asked one-"Just mind yer own business, will ye!"

ORIGIN OF CHAMPAGNE.

The Discovery of the Effervescout Beyerage Purely Accidental. Champagne was discovered or invented by accident, like so many other things, says a writer in L'apincolt's Magazine. About 1663 one Perignon was cellarer in a Benedictine convent in Hautvilliers, Champagne. Providence had evidently marked him out for that position, and bestowed on him a strong head and a discriminating palate. The products of the neighboring vineyards were various, and, like a true Benedict, Dom Perignon hit upon the idea of "marrying" the various wines. He had noted that one kind of soil imparted fragrance, another generosity, and discovered that a white wine could be made from the blackest grapes which would keep far better than the wine from white grapes. Moreover, the happy thought struck him that a piece of cork was a more suitable stopper than the flax dipped in oil which had heretofore served that purpose. His wine became famous and its manufacture extended throughout Champagne. Then he happened upon a still greater discovery-how to make an effervescent wine, a wine that burst out of the bottle and overflowed the glass, whose fragrance and exhibarating qualities were doubled by this process. At that time the glory of the Roi Solei was on the wane, and with it the splendor of the court of Versailles. The King, for whose special benefit liqueurs had been invented, found a gleam of his youthful energy as he sipped the creamy-foaming vintage that enlivened his dreary tete-a-tete with Mme. Maintenen. It found its chief patrons, however, among the band of gay young roysterers, the future roues of the regency, whom the Due d'Orleans and the Due de Vendome had cathered round them at the Palais Royal and at Anet. At one of the famous suppers in the latter place the Marquis of Sillery-who had turned his sword into a prunmg-knife and devoted himself to the cultivation of his paternal vineyards-first produced the wine which for two centuries has made his name famous among wine-drink ers. At a given signal a dozen blooming damsels, scantily arrayed as Bacchanals

SNAKES AS DAIRY-MAIDS.

loaded the table with bottles. They were

hailed with rapture, and henceforth cham-

pagne became an indespensable adjunct to

flow a Couple of Serpents Grew Fat at a

all petits soupers.

Planter's Expense. Samuel C. Gates, living near hore, says a Manatee (Fla.) letter to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, prides himself on his fine cows. Recently he no ced that one of them gave very little mi'k and he came to the conclusion that she was milked before she reached the yard. The other day he determined to watch for the thief, and taking his gun carefully wont out to where they were grazing. He secured a position near this particular cow where he was screened and waited. For two hours he remained there, not seeing any thing suspicious. Suddenly be noticed two big black snakes glide out of a branch near by. They went through the herd, the cows not minding them, and propeeded directly to this cow. To Mr. Gates' great astonishment he saw one of them coil itself up under the cow and reaching up grasped a teat and began sucking

The cow seemed indifferent, as she stood still, but stopped chewing her cud. After sucking for a few minutes the first snake stopped and moved to one side, when the econd one moved up and took its place and began enjoying its feast of fresh milk. Mr. Gates thought this was too much of a good thing and moved out to have his share of the As soon as she saw him the cow bellowed loudly and ran off. The snakes coiled themselves up and darted out their tongues defiantly at him. Moving around till he got them both in line he fired at them, blowing their heads off. They were found to be male and female and very large specimens, one measuring nearly seven feet long, but not very large around. This is the first instance, Mr. Gates says, he ever saw where two snakes worked together and seemed to know just how to divide a good

SURMISES OF SAVAGES.

Th'ngs That Are Mysteries and How They Are Inclined to Solve Them.

Some women on the borders of the Great Sahara thought the Abbe Peiret had a great skin because he wore gloves of that bue, and others in a nomadic tribe of Morocco were very much frightened at seeing Drummond Hay pull of his gloves, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Tasmanians were very much surprised to see a traveler de the same. African Laus thought the books were a part of the natural body, and wen dered much that they should be dark, while the faces were white. Another African tribe thought that a missionary was detaching his feet when removing his shors. and that his black stockings were a detachable part of a double skin with which he was provided. The Uczarimos of Africa thought that another, who were glaces had four eyes, one pair of which were de tachable. Some New Zealanders were per suaded that a wig was but the skin of the acad, and that its removal was accomplished by magic. Hawaiians thought that Cook's officers were horned because they wore three-cornered compenux, and believed that their pockets were entrances to great natural reservoirs of treasures within their bodies.

Chairs delighted the natives of New Zealand, especially when they found they could carry them about. A Marquesan chief was struck with astonishment at finding that he could make a beil ring by pulling the

Guinea negroes, Tabitians and tribes of the New Britain Archipelage, beheved that cloth, arms, hatchets, mirrors and other objects of the kind, were fruits of the earth, and Tahitians sowed nuils to raise a crop, while Caribs planted ganpowder in the ground, with a similar expectation.

Canadian and Iowa Indians were most impressed in London and Paris with the butcher shops, filled with quantities of meat. A savage carried to the court of Charles IX. of France, was greatly astonished to see the Swiss guard, six feet high, with huge mustaches and halberds, obey a beardless stripling of an officer.

Several Australian tribes, as well as natives of New South Wales, and Mexicans, thought the horse and rider inseparable and were accordingly astonished to see the No answer. "They must have some bad human part of the Centaur descend from his perch. South Sea Islanders thought human part of the Centaur descend from the first horse brought on shore was a prg, to which latter animal they were accusomed.

> Kamschatkans thought all animals understood their language, and addressed to them nost flattering words. Yucuts of Siberia all the bear Lord, Illustrious Old Man. lood Father, and beg of him humbly the permission to continue their journey. The iger is named Lord or Grandfather by Cambodia tribes, and the Annamite call im Sir Tiger and address prayers to him. Philliping Islanders beg the crocodies not o do them my harm; while inhabitants of one of the Fiji Islands think the shark will set attack them if they call out: "I am from Commbm!" (their village)

Guaranis of Brazil, when the homes of Europeans were restless, begged them to be till, and promised to feed them well. Some ratives of the Marianno Islands carried presents to a horse, to obtain from him pernission to pull a few hairs out of his tail!

The Khas, an Indo-Chinese people, can only add two and two by the use of their fingers, and the same is true of the Hetientots and the inhabitants of Fezzan. The Ceirons, a New Guinea tribe, only approciate the value of any number after they have counted from one to that number on the fingers. A chief of a Siberian tribe and a Coratina of East Africa could not tell how many children they had (seven in one case), without telling them on the fingers Livingstone and Du Chaillia both testify the impossibility of making savages under stand how thought is communicated by writlng and rending. Tribes have been found from the West to the East Indies whem no amount of explanation could show how it was possible to cenvey words by pen and The Bassoutes of Africa impossible, for you can not make the paper speak. There is a well-known anecdote o a Fijian, I believe, who was sent after some tools, the message being written on a chip astonishing the savage by the procuremen of the tools. A Tengan chief, upon seeing white men write, asked that they should put him upon the paper. Astonished at finding that a person who had just then came up could read his name, he still asked: Where are my head, my arms, my logs," etc., deeming the picture necessary to the onveyance of the idea.

Canadian Indians could not comprehend low, by looking at the number of a page, the reader could tell how many pages proceded it. A Missouri river tribe, seeing a traveler read a fragment of a newspaper, hought it a charm to cure sore eyes and vanted to purchase it at any price. Brazilan Indians could not be made to understand how the white people who collected a vocabulary of their language could, by referring to their written lists, make themselves so easily understood in so short a

Some tribes think the books speak to the render. Caribs and Guiana Indians so believed, and some Esquimaux, seeing a priest read from the Evangelists, thought that he board the voice of the book, and repeated it to them. Tribes in Africa, South America and Oceanica thought the reader was conversipg with the book, and Weddell said a Fuegian put the book to his car in order to near the sound of the voice that spoke to the eader. In West Australia, books and letters ere thought to reveal hidden secrets, and are called " speaking papers," It was inexplicable to them that the person receivng a letter announcing the sending of a number of sheep, should be able by it to deter a loss of one. Some Cochin China Bauncia were likewise astonished at finding that a demand for double fees for carrying a letter, was detected by that letter itself, the writer having announced the payment of the sum. A California Indian being detected in the theft of one out of a number of loaves of broad which he was earrying to a missionary, adopted the plan of hiding the note under a stone the next time, that it should not see him out the bread. Canadian Indians, Brazilians and Peruvians thought books and letters were spirits, or

It is frequently difficult to induce savages to take money, and the French, after long possesting Schogel, have not as yet succeeded in circulating their coinage. Barter is the only means of trade known to most of the African tabes, and Livingstone found that they would choose a button with a hole in it rather than a gold coin, and the Tchucktebernes, of Siberia, make a similar choice. Many natives of the East Indian Islands will only accept gold and silver coins that can be used as jewelry or

How He Appreciated His Wife,

A man died lately, who in a peculiarly original manner has made public his private estimate of his wife's character. Reversing the usual order of things he has doubled his legacy to his widow in case of her marrying after his death. In explanation of his somewhat eccentric bequest he adds that her future husband would, to his mind, be fully entitled to such an increased "bounty," if such a term may be used in conjunction with so solemn and hazardous a state as

WORK FOR WOMEN.

skilled Female Labor. Investigation proves that unskilled fe male labor in Chicago is not poorly paid says the News of that city. The humblest work performed by women for hire receives a fair compensation in each and every instance, and there is plenty of work to do. Under the head of unskilled female labor are laundry girls, washerwomen, unprofessional nurses, scrubwomen, chambermaids, waltresses and domestics.

There are perhaps 2,000 women in Chicago working in laundries. They work nine hours each day and receive as compensation not less than 30 a week. Since the introduction of steam laundry machinery their labor is comparatively light, the only hard-ship endured being the heat in the summer. There is no appronticeship except one week at the beginning of the employment, and any girl can carn a full salary at the end of the first week. There are, however, small girls who perform light work, such as dampening linen by sprinkling water on it, and they do not receive more than \$4 for a

week's service,
Washerwemen who go out by the day to wash for private families receive \$2 for a day's work and in many instances are given their meals. Those who take in washing at their homes are generally widows or dedeserted wives who have small children that need their attention. They fix their own prices by the piece, and charge the same as steam laundries. Inquiry at several female employment agencies showed a demand for this kind of service that could

not be supplied. Unprofessional nurses are paid \$20 a nonth as a minimum salary, and this insludes board and reom. They are neat and ady girls, who have intelligence enough to make themselves useful around a siekroom, and many are often paid 430 a month for their services. If they are careful and reliable, physicians will recommend them,

and they need never want for employment. At twelve o'clock every night the scrub women in the big hetels begin their work. They get down on their hands and knees and with soop, water and a stiff bresh scrabthe marble floors, wiping them dry with a cloth as they go along. These women are mostly Poles and Bohemians Their pay ranges from \$12 to 16 a month, which includes board and room. There is an army of these women employed to scrub the down-town office buildings, and they receive, in most instances, 82 a day.

The white-capped chambermaid, who el-ways looks so near in her plant called dress, receives an income of (3 a week, includin board and room. She needs no previous experience if she is intelligent and is capable of executing the orders of the house-

The waiter girls in restaurants, boarding houses and hotels get not less than \$3 a week, which always includes board and, except in restaurants, a room. Many of them receive \$4 and \$5 a week, while the kitchen girls and dish-washers get \$4 a week with

There has never been a time in Chicago when girls were not in demand at good wages to do general housework. There seems always to be a scarcity of this kind of domestic service, although the lowes wages paid are (2.50 n week and in many cases to is effered without securing help. A very estimable woman who keeps a femal employment office on Washington boulevard

"I can offer a good explanation for the scarcity of demostic servants. Girls refuse to work where they are misused. Even the worm will turn if trampled upon, and in my opinion the mistress of the house is often to blame for the dissatisfaction of Calves for 1886 kft side and right thigh. servants. Their poodle dog is petted while a sensitive girl has her life made miserable. The fault is not in the girls, but in those who hire them."

PARIS FUMEUSES.

Rules for Their Cuidance Prepared by a Philosophia Expert.

Smoking is a habit which is not confined to men in France and other continental countries, says the London Telegroph. Many Parisiennes now indulge in cigarettes even in their boudoirs, and a recent writer, who is herself a smoker, has drawn up a set of rules for the benefit of fashionable femal votaries of the "weed." Some of these regulations are rather peculiar, and the wonder is that it chould be at all necessary to insist upon their observance.

Never, says the guide philosopher and friend of fashionable funcuses—never smoke in a restaurant or out of doors, even when in company with your busbands. Never light a cigarette after a five-o'clock tea. even if your most intimate friends only are present. Smoke after your meals at home, either in a soom ad hoe or in your boudoir. Do not hold the eigarctte between your teeth or at the sides of your mouths Such low tricks are even unworthy of wellbred men, and you must be mindful to car ry the eigarette gracefully to your lips, and to blow gentle wreaths of etherialized es-sence around you from your mouths, or, if you like, down from your noses. Be extremely careful not to allow any ashes to fall on your dresses or your carpets, and be sure that your eigarette-holders and their eases, your match-boxes, your ash-trays and your general apphances for the enjoyment of tobacco be as delicate and artistic as all objects used by ladies should be.

By attention to these rules, concludes their compiler, a fameus may frequently make herself additionally interesting and piquante. Blowing clouds of smoke from the nose may even develop into a most fasemating operation, providing the smoker have a pretty proboseis, and that the profile of it only be seen by the admiring cavalier or suitor, as the blue-gray vapor descends delicately from the nostrils. The guide might have added an injunction to the fumenses which would be well worth their attention had she said: "Go and see the Hottentot women smoke in the Jardin des Plantes." The three or four brown **inned beauties from the Bush who are exhibiting themselves daily to Parisians have a way of inhaling and emitting tobacco smoke which would be worthy of the emulation of the most artistically-disposed Parisian fumeuse. It is true that the Hottentot ladies smoke big cigars which they beg from visitors, and that they do not disdain the short black pipe of clay, but they have a fine way of manipulating the numerous cigarettes which are also given to them gratis, and they emit the smoke from their rather wide nostrils in a perfectly natural and even graceful manner.

A Woman with a Memory.

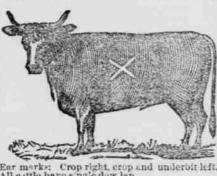
A writer in the New York Times says: "A most remarkable instance of memory has just come to my notice. Its possessor is a haly member of Dr. Howard Crosby's church, in New York. Without baving taken a single note she will, when she goe home, write out every word of her pastor's s rmon, and she tells me she never makes a mistake of a 'the' or on 'and'-that every santence not only embodies his idea, but gives it in his exact language. For twenty five years this lady has been performing these feats of memory, and during that time she has written out some two thousand sermons. The manuscripts of some of them she has had bound and presented to Dr. Crouby. They make forty large vol-

CATTLE BRANDS.

Wages Paid in Chicago for So-Called Un

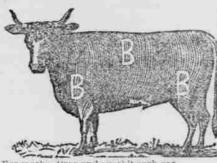
Ear marks: Clean split from root to point left iaw, under month. C on his jaw (che k); bulls C on left cheek only. Elooded stock C on left cheek and C on left ribs.

HENRY HUNING Post office: Show Low, Arizona,
Range: Show Low creek, Silver creek, Laguns
Orlega and Laguna Salada.
Horse brand C C 1 ft shoulder.



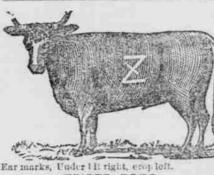
All cattle have single dew lap NAT GREER Post office: Woodruff Ar'z na. Range: Little Colorado river.

Horse Brand and X left thigh.



Ear marks, Crop and over COBROWN Postoffice, Holbrook, Arizona. Rango, Colorado river, near Bolbrook, nd Grand Palls, Yavapai county, Arizona. Horse brand, B left OTHER BRANDS

OX left hip. Psince January 1st, 1886, all increase in the cattle are branded on both sides as fol parties. 【母母》



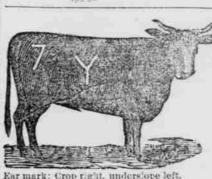
ZEIGER BROS. Post office, Navajo Springs, Arizons. Range

OTHER BRANDS bus, and



Ear mark: Underbit right. WABASH CATTLE CO ost office: Navajo Springs, Arizona. Kange: The Salt Lakes.

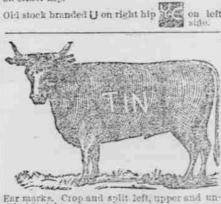
Horse Brand Par right sho lder.



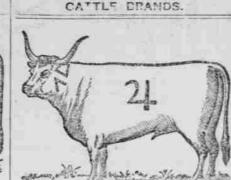
JOHNSON BROTHERS Post office: Navajo Springs, Arizona, Range: Ojos Bonitos and Pine Springs, Valen-cia county, N. M., and Zuni river, Apache county, A. T. Horse Brand Y right shoulder.



John F. Bowman, Superintendent. Postoffice Navalo Springs, Arizona. Range, Puerco river and Tanner Springs. Herso Brand, U and U P



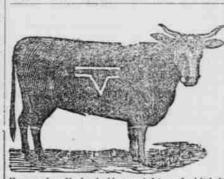
A. H. PRATT Fost office, Springerville, Arizona, Range, Esquidilla mountains. Horse brand, TIN left Los Quelites, Valencia county, New Maxico.



Ear mark: Crop left.

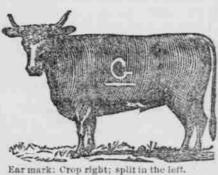
TWENTY-FOUR CATTLE COMP'Y Postoffice: Springerville, A. T.

Horse Brand: Left hip. OTHER BRANDS left thich. A left law.



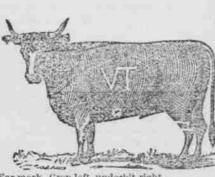
Ear marks: Under half crop right, undertit left ST. GEO. CREAGHE, Postoffice: Springerville, A. T. Range: Coyote Springs and Esquidilla moun

Horse Brand: right Ligh. OTHER BRANDS 74 left ribs.



GARDINER, GILLIES, WILMERDING & CO

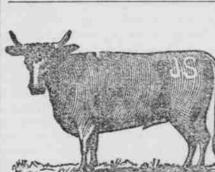
Postoffice: Navajo Springs, A. T. Horse Brand: fight shoulder. OTHER BRANDS All young eatile have X on left jaw.



Ear mark, Crop left, underbit right, HART & CAMPBELL Post office, Nutrioso, Arizona. Bange, Rincon ranche, head of Blueriyer, Graham county. Horse Brand: Week left thigh,

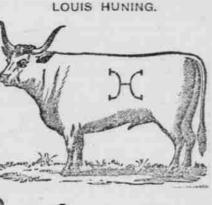
OTHER BRANDS

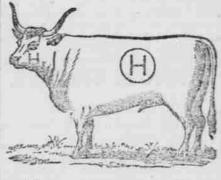
H C left hip, cattle.



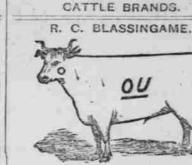
Earmark: Swa lowfo k left BULL & SHONE.

Post office: Taylor, Arizona Territory. Range: Lower Show Low. Horse Brand J S left shoulder.



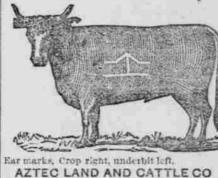






Post office: Woodruff, Arizona. Range—Milky-Hollow and Little Colorado Cattle branded O on left jaw and OU on left Old brand OU on left side not kept up. Ear mark—wallowfork left; under-bit and rop right. Horse brand OU on left hip.

Vent QU in same place.



Post office, Helbrook, Arlzona. Range, Apache and Yavapal countles,

Old cattle branded Also in various other on left side and hip brands and marks. on toth sides kept up.

Horse Brands: Fig right or left shoulder. HS



WM M RUDD. Cattle brand as in cut on the right ribs. Ear mark—Crop off the leit and swallow fork in the right. Horse brand—R on the left shoulder. Range—Nutrieso. Post Office address, Springerville, Apache county, Arizona. WM. M. RUDD.







Right MRS. MONTANA.

